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## THE NASHVILLE CONFERENCE.

Those who attended the Nashville Conference, many if not most of whom were self-constituted delegates representing nobody but themselves, issued a long address and appointed a National committee representing their faction. (We would have published the address, etc., this week but on account of local matter it is crowded out, but will appear in our next issue.)

They charged that there were certain Populists who desired to kill the Peoples Party, or to turn it over to the Democratic party, and claimed that they represented the only true Populists who could be trusted to be faithful to its principles. Now if there is a single Populist in the United States who is in favor of disbanding the organization or of turning it over to the Democratic party, we do not know him; but, if there are any such, they are very few in number. There are certainly not as many such as there are so-called Populists who did all in their power by trading and dickering and otherwise to elect McKinley, and it is noticeable that some of this latter class were loudest in clamoring for this conference. Both of these classes are small and insignificant.

Next, they declare that they desire to see the bickerings, divisions, and animosities among Populists cease. This business has been inaugurated and carried on largely by those who were clamoring for the conference. We are glad that they see the folly and wickedness of this part of their conduct. Therefore, if they mean what they say, this trouble will from henceforth be at an end.

Next they very foolishly attempted to belittle the silver question by saying that trusts and monopolies were the great evils and that free coinage of silver would not help one iota in remedying those evils. In the first place, they show a want of comprehension of the causes that produce trusts. One of the most prolific producers of trusts is the scarcity of money and falling prices. A sufficient increase of the legal tender money of the country, whether it comes from an increase of gold money, silver money, or paper money, will cause prices to rise to a just level, and such a rise will cause a very large number of the most odious and oppressive trusts to crumble and vanish as fog before a rising sun. There is another class of trusts, like the Standard Oil trust and the Anthracite Coal trust that is caused almost entirely by discrimination in transportation rates, rebates, etc. In short, the great producers of trusts are the gold standard and the transportation monopoly. These evils must be remedied before trusts can ever be crushed and abolished. In the second place, it is the worst kind of politics to attempt to belittle a question which, whether the greatest issue or not, is now and will be in the next campaign, the one issue about all others on which a great majority of the voters of America will divide and take sides. To the Peoples Party is due the credit for bringing the silver question along with other great issues to the front. It is a part of wisdom for us to keep this fact prominently before the people, and to magnify our connection as a party with the same, in order that our party may gain recruits from the ranks of those who are as yet educated probably on this question alone. Nine-tenths of the recruits that our party has ever gained, or ever will gain, understood and agreed with our party on probably not more than one issue or question when they joined our ranks. To say to the millions of voters who are now aroused to the importance of the free coinage of silver alone that we no longer consider it as one of our chief doctrines is the most effective way that we can conceive of to prevent recruits from coming to our party. We should magnify the fact that the silver question is our reform in order to hold the adherents and have the ears of the free silver Democrats and Republicans, that we may teach them the importance of other reforms that we advocate. It is only through the silver question that we can reach the ears of such voters to impress them with the vital necessity of more legal tender money and the public operation of every natural monopoly.

Again, they foolishly declare that unless the next National Convention of the Peoples Party does what they, this minority faction think should be done, that they will bolt the party organization; and in this connection they appointed a National Committee, as far as they were able to give authority, to call a National Convention representing their faction. There is nothing, however, very serious or dangerous to the party in this, for if the ring-leaders, in such a disorganizing movement, should attempt to bolt the party or to call a separate Convention of their own they would have but very little

following, and the party without them would be in better condition to grow and gain recruits.

There were no doubt a number of true Populists at this conference. There were no doubt a considerable number of true Populists who stayed at home who have had more or less sympathy with the desire to hold a conference; but such Populists will not follow this self-constituted committee any further than their efforts and purposes shall appear to them to be in the interest of the advancement and building up of the party. Whenever that committee shall attempt, if it should, any work of disorganization or a movement to split the party, such Populists as we have referred to will promptly wash their hands of the whole outfit.

In conclusion, we desire to take the most charitable view of the purposes and intentions of the self-constituted leaders in this movement. As far as their efforts are directed toward educating the voters along strictly Populist lines, and to bring recruits into our party, the National Committee and every true Populist will accord them full credit and say "well done"; and if the conference should have the effect of causing these men to be more earnest and zealous in their efforts for the Peoples Party in the future than they have been in the past, then all will be glad that they held the conference and that it had such a beneficial effect upon them; and to this end we would be glad to see all Populists who think that they need such a meeting to stimulate them to renewed efforts to do their duty as Populists, hold other and frequent conferences, in the meantime let the National Committee and the great rank and file of the party pursue the even tenor of their way, ready to give full credit to all who through their efforts advance our party and its principles and equally ready to expose and fight to the bitter end any and all, whether inside of the party or out, who may attempt to disrupt, divide or injure the party or prevent it from advancing its principles or from doing its full duty on behalf of suffering and outraged humanity.

M. B.

ANOTHER MAKE'S NEST.

The Charlotte Observer seems to have yoked itself with the Asheville Citizen recently and a pretty pair of jacks they make. The Citizen noses around for something to turn up its nose at, and when it turns, up goes the nose of the Charlotte Observer with a sort of "me too" air.

The Asheville Citizen says: Recently there passed away in North Carolina a man esteemed for many of the higher virtues, albeit the last to claim possession of them; a modest man, an able man and a brave man; a man of lovable character—S. McDowell Tate. He was universally respected, if not universally understood. He had been Treasurer of the State, and, putting aside all thought of party, we are informed that he was at the pains to make the entrance of his successor, the present Treasurer, into the duties of that office as smooth as possible; that he went out of his way, in fact, to show more than ordinary courtesy. Hence our surprise to learn, not only that the present administration was not represented at the funeral of Col. Tate, but that to the fact that he had been an honest official of the State there was not even paid the complimentary of placing the capitol flag at half mast. There was, it would seem, a studied effort apparent in this shameful neglect to belittle the memory of one who had never been a party man, and whose heart was as large as the State, and who had been so long a part of the life of the State that it is difficult to find a person who does not know of him.

Of course this extraordinary showing of ill manners does not greatly matter far as Col. Tate's friends are concerned. But the point is that that has the State of North Carolina put into high office men who do not know the ordinary courtesies of life? It appears that such is the fact.

Then the Charlotte Observer says "me too" and adds:

There are some among them who have no idea of what the proprieties suggested in this case. There are others among them who would not know, but who had no hesitations in violating them.

Well, it just so happens that there are many matters on which the opinion of Democrats is not held in high repute by the "present administration," and we do not suppose that Democratic opinions as to what constitutes propriety have any precedence over other matters. Democrats are equally alive in pulling up the body of a dead negro away from home, or the remains of a respected native citizen if they think they see an excuse to get up a whine over either in any way. We are loath to comment on this ghastly business, but for the benefit of these two papers, who seem to be losing all sense of decency, we will state a fact or two.

It has never been a custom for the Council of State to take any official cognizance of the death of an ex-State officer with the exception of Governor. The death of an official while in office has usually been officially noted, but not the death of an ex-official. Only a few months ago, so good a man as Hon. S. M. Finger was called from earth. At that time "another administration" was in power, but there is no official record of any official note having been taken of that sad event by the preceding administration.

Now Dr. Joke Caldwell, and you of the Asheville Citizen, whatever your name is, just let yourself loose on this matter as well as others unless you wish to appear like a howling hyena-like ghoul. Don't you think you have made pretty spectacles of yourselves? We do—and not by any means alone those who did not see them by the hot weather or some other cause.

We do not wish that such a matter as the above shall be a cause of disturbance to you again, so we will take

the liberty of promising that, if it will keep you quiet, the next time the death of a prominent Democrat occurs, some note of the sad event will be made. If you do not believe it, just offer the opportunity.

## THE CRITICISMS OF COURTESY.

The pair of Jacks are at it again. "The Tattler," writing in the Asheville Citizen, says:

It is distressing to contemplate that the Governor of such a State as North Carolina should use language such as Russell used in speaking of Judge Simonon's decision. No blame can attach to Russell for doing so, but the matter, but that he should turn backguard is unpardonable. Every such exhibition weakens his case in the public mind and makes friends for the Southern Railway. Poor North Carolina!

The Charlotte Observer says "me too" and adds:

The Governor's outrageous assault upon Judge Simonon and Kerr Craig, Esq., has, in its fierceness and brutality, astounded and shocked the State.

We beg to differ: There is a considerable portion of the State hereabouts that is not at all astounded or shocked unless it be with approval. The time is ripe for somebody to say something, and it appears that there is one man in the State not afraid to say it. Protests in gentle words have availed nothing, and vigorous expressions only seem to have any effect these days.

We regret as much as any one possibly can that there should be a decade of respect and a warning confidence in the federal judiciary, but none but a blind idiot will seriously deny that such conditions exist. Ever since the decision of the United States Supreme Court on the income tax there has been a want of confidence and a feeling of doubt—almost of contempt—among the people toward the last resort of justice in the courts. We do not say this ought to be, but we say that it is. We are not announcing a faith; we are describing a condition.

Now, so far as we can ascertain, the decision handed down in the lease matter was what was almost universally expected. We were not surprised, nor have we seen anybody that was. It has come to be so that, under given conditions, the decision of a judge—especially a federal judge—can be almost exactly anticipated by the whole body of intelligent people, and such anticipation does not take the trouble to consider, for one moment, the merits of the case. This is unfortunate—almost awful—but who can deny the fact?

While people have such sentiments and feelings as are above indicated, they are, as yet, loath to give them utterance. But why do these sentiments exist? Is it the fault of the courts, or of the people?

It is no new thing for the courts to be under suspicion or to receive denunciation. No. Jay was Chief Justice of the Supreme Court when first established, and was commended for George Washington. Jay detected, even in those early days, the weakness of which high tribunals can be guilty, but he himself, would not condone nor associate with that weakness. He left the bench and in writing to Washington about the event said:

"I left the bench perfectly convinced that, under a system as defective, it would not obtain the energy, weight and dignity which were essential to its affording due support to the national government. Nor acquire the public confidence and respect which, as the last resort to the justice of the nation, it should possess."

While Marshall was Chief Justice the court was guilty of some serious and decisions which called forth vigorous criticism and denunciation from Thomas Jefferson, whom the Democrats are pleased to call the father of Democracy. He denounced the court as "the subtle corps of sappers and miners—the reprobated system—the canker which should be exterminated before its venom has reached so much of the body politic as to reach beyond control."

The mewlings of the correspondents of the Asheville Citizen and of the Charlotte Observer are pitiful. They seem to beg for a profound respect for something toward which the people have begun to look with suspicion and doubt. In fact these papers make us think of some old Senator, who when caught at some of his rascality—such as dealing in sugar stocks and—was told about it, goes out and yawns about a lack of "Senatorial courtesy."

## THE TARIFF BILL IN CONFERENCE.

The tariff bill, which passed the Senate on Wednesday last week, is still being considered by the conference committees of the two Houses. For nearly four months the two Houses have been laboring and talking over this tariff bill, but the sixteen men who make up the conference committee of the two Houses will now change and frame the bill to suit themselves. As a rule every tariff bill is made in conference. The present tariff law is a notable exception to this rule. In Cincinnati the number of the Senate amendments to the Wilson bill were accepted by the House, there fore there was no need of a conference between the Houses to adjust differences. The work of the conference committee between the House and Senate was originally confined to adjusting and compromising the differences between the two Houses, but each year these conference committees

have assumed more and more power until now they take the liberty of making almost any change in the bill

that they desire. As a rule the reports of these conference committees are to a greater or less extent accepted by the House and Senate. Both Houses are usually tired out by the time the committee make their report, and often there are few Senators and Congressmen who pay close attention to the reports. This enables conference committees often to put into a bill provisions which never could have passed the two Houses when the bill was under discussion. In fact, some of the worst legislation on our statute books to-day has been manufactured in these conference committees, and the report of the conference committee accepted by the two Houses without knowing or fully realizing the important changes made. Every Congressman and Senator should watch these conference reports more carefully than any other part of legislation.

## SENATOR ISHAM G. HARRIS.

Tennessee's War Governor and One of the Most Dislikeable Men in the Senate. He is in the South—Died in Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Senator Isham G. Harris, of Tennessee, died at his residence here a minute or two before 12 o'clock. The Senator had been growing steadily weaker for several days past, the intense summer heat which has prevailed here for some time having no doubt hastened his end. This morning the Senator revived somewhat, but only temporarily. During the afternoon he passed away peacefully. There were present at his bedside when death came, his son, Mr. Edward K. Harris, and his daughter, Mrs. Mary K. Harris. The Senator was born in Tennessee; his father, John Harris, of Tennessee; his mother, Miss Polk, of his native State, and the members of the household where the Senator had lived for some time. Another son, Charles H. Harris, not realizing the end was so near, had left the house a short while before death came.

Probably no man in public life had been identified with more of the history of this country than Senator Harris. He had almost completed his seventy-third year when he died. He was born in 1818, and first became a member of Congress in 1849. His Congressional career thus began earlier than that of such men as Charles Sumner, Gerrit Smith, and others who were contemporaries of his. He was elected to the Senate in 1875, and served until 1887. He was a member of the House from 1849 to 1851, and from 1853 to 1855. He was a member of the House from 1857 to 1859, and from 1861 to 1863. He was a member of the House from 1865 to 1867, and from 1869 to 1871. He was a member of the House from 1873 to 1875, and from 1877 to 1879. He was a member of the House from 1881 to 1883, and from 1885 to 1887. He was a member of the House from 1889 to 1891, and from 1893 to 1895. He was a member of the House from 1897 to 1899, and from 1901 to 1903. He was a member of the House from 1905 to 1907, and from 1909 to 1911. He was a member of the House from 1913 to 1915, and from 1917 to 1919. He was a member of the House from 1921 to 1923, and from 1925 to 1927. He was a member of the House from 1929 to 1931, and from 1933 to 1935. He was a member of the House from 1937 to 1939, and from 1941 to 1943. He was a member of the House from 1945 to 1947, and from 1949 to 1951. He was a member of the House from 1953 to 1955, and from 1957 to 1959. He was a member of the House from 1961 to 1963, and from 1965 to 1967. He was a member of the House from 1969 to 1971, and from 1973 to 1975. He was a member of the House from 1977 to 1979, and from 1981 to 1983. He was a member of the House from 1985 to 1987, and from 1989 to 1991. He was a member of the House from 1993 to 1995, and from 1997 to 1999. He was a member of the House from 2001 to 2003, and from 2005 to 2007. He was a member of the House from 2009 to 2011, and from 2013 to 2015. He was a member of the House from 2017 to 2019, and from 2021 to 2023. He was a member of the House from 2025 to 2027, and from 2029 to 2031. He was a member of the House from 2033 to 2035, and from 2037 to 2039. He was a member of the House from 2041 to 2043, and from 2045 to 2047. He was a member of the House from 2049 to 2051, and from 2053 to 2055. He was a member of the House from 2057 to 2059, and from 2061 to 2063. He was a member of the House from 2065 to 2067, and from 2069 to 2071. He was a member of the House from 2073 to 2075, and from 2077 to 2079. He was a member of the House from 2081 to 2083, and from 2085 to 2087. He was a member of the House from 2089 to 2091, and from 2093 to 2095. He was a member of the House from 2097 to 2100, and from 2103 to 2106. He was a member of the House from 2109 to 2112, and from 2115 to 2118. He was a member of the House from 2121 to 2124, and from 2127 to 2130. He was a member of the House from 2133 to 2136, and from 2139 to 2142. 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He was a member of the House from 4161 to 4164, and from 4167 to 4170. He was a member of the House from 4173 to 4176, and from 4179 to 4182. He was a member of the House from 4185 to 4188, and from 4191 to 4194. He was a member of the House from 4197 to 4200, and from 4203 to 4206. He was a member of the House from 4209 to 4212, and from 4215 to 4218. He was a member of the House from 4221 to 4224, and from 4227 to 4230. He was a member of the House from 4233 to 4236, and from







# UNCLE SAM'S FIRST POSTAGE-STAMPS

"Fifty years ago—in July, 1847—Uncle Sam issued his first postage stamp," writes Fannie Mack Lott, in the July Ladies' Home Journal.

In England, seven years before, Rowland Hill, father of the penny post, introduced the "licking plaster," as the stamps were contemptuously called. John M. Niles, our Postmaster-General at that time, tried heroically, but in vain, to move Congress to authorize stamps for the country. His successor, Dave Johnson, was more fortunate, and the bill desired was approved on March 3, 1847, the stamps not being issued, however, till August, though values of new stamps were introduced in 1847—a five and ten cent stamp, bearing, respectively, the portrait of Franklin in a bronze tint, and Washington in black.

"The first purchaser of stamps in the United States was Henry Shaw, (better known as 'Josh Billings,' the humorist). Mr. Shaw was in the Postmaster-General's office on August 6, 1847, when Mr. Johnson entered with the printer from whom he had just received sheets of new stamps. Mr. Johnson passed a sheet to Mr. Shaw for inspection. After giving the stamps a hasty glance Mr. Shaw, perhaps with an eye to future fame, took out his wallet, counted out fifteen cents and purchased one of each variety. 'There he kept as a curiosity, the 'ten' he presented to Governor Briggs as an appropriate gift."

## WORK AT THE PEN.

Excellent Conditions of Things Under Superintendent Smith.

Press Visitor. There is not a more interesting institution in the State for the visitor and sight-seer than the State Penitentiary. Yesterday afternoon the Press-Visitor paid a visit to the institution under the administration of the new superintendent, John H. Smith. Everything was found to be in the best of order and excellent condition.

The various departments were visited and found to be up to the highest standard. The cooking department showed that the convicts are being fed on the most wholesome and healthful food, perfectly cooked. The laundry department is one of the most interesting and perfectly conducted in the institution under the management of the lady superintendent, Miss Bertha Hightower. The work when completed is snowy white and crisp and will hold its own favorably with any work done by the best steam laundries. Miss Hightower has 36 women at work under her and the most beautiful work is turned out. The tailoring department under the supervision of Miss Mary Whitmore is also a most interesting department. A number of machines and men are kept constantly at work and a large volume of work is done daily. During the month of June there were over 1500 garments turned out from the tailoring department. The brick yard is one of the most important departments. The best of brick are made in large quantities and are sold as fast as made. The inmates everywhere show that they are kept in the best of condition. The criminal insane are under the best of management and care and the criminal insane of both the Morganton and Goldsboro Asylums have been brought here. The best of management is observed on all sides and it is such as to reflect the highest credit upon Superintendent Smith.

## TERRIFIC BOILER EXPLOSION.

Nine People Killed and Five Injured in Tennessee.

HARTSVILLE, Tenn., July 7.—A boiler explosion occurred yesterday on the farm of W. A. Allen, in Trousdale county, by which nine persons were instantly killed and five were injured. Mr. Allen and his men had just finished threshing wheat and were preparing to leave the field when the explosion occurred. Some of the victims were mangled beyond recognition, and pieces of the boiler were blown 700 yards.

## WORKMAN ELECTROCUTED.

A Guy Rope Crossed a Foot Wire, and Instant Death Followed.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 20.—While pulling on a guy-rope which crossed an electric-fence wire one man was electrocuted and another horribly shocked.

In some way the insulation wore off the wire, and the current was communicated to the rope. Jacob Miller, age sixty-five, was instantly killed. Ed. McGregor was buried twenty feet away. Three other workmen were shocked.

Killed by Brother.

St. Louis, Mo., July 7.—Herbert Conwell was shot and killed by his brother, Dr. Richard Conwell, today at the tonics depot of their father, Dr. John C. Conwell. It appears that Herbert Conwell was a very dissolute young man, and his father chided him to-day for persisting in his bad habits. This enraged Herbert and he assaulted his father, who is old and feeble.

Dr. Richard Conwell interfered and a fight ensued between him and Herbert, in which the latter was shot five times and had his head and face badly mangled by being beaten with a heavy stone jar. He died in a very few minutes.

Fireworks and Gas-Explosion.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 4.—Fireworks and gasoline were combined in an explosion which blew out the front of a building tonight.

The mass of blazing oil and explosive shot out into the street, narrowly missing a passing cable car. Immediately the three-story building burst into flames, and it was with difficulty that the fire was put out.

West Pointers Drowned.

HIGHLAND FALLS, N.Y., July 4.—A party of West Pointers, consisting of Charles Mickel, his wife and daughter, Mrs. Holtz and Adam Meisel, were rowing Long Pond this afternoon when the boat capsized and Mrs. Mickel and child were drowned.

First Sergeant Anthony Brechbell, of Company E, Battalion of Engineers, swam out to the rescue, and he, too, was drowned.

In order to carry on the fight for life, the parents of Theodore Duffant will place his photos on sale. The photos will show Duffant in the prison garb taking his daily exercise in San Quentin.

# No Gripe

When you take Hood's Pills. The big, old-fashioned, sugar-coated pills, which tear you all to pieces, are not in it with Hood's. Easy to take.

## Hood's Pills

Gravy Omelet (Mrs. McKinley's recipe)—Make a plain omelet, fry, and dish it up upon a hot platter; have ready one large cup of good beef gravy; heat this very hot; add one teaspoonful of minced parsley; pour over the omelet and serve.

## Cardamom Cookies

Three eggs, one pint of sugar, half a pint of shortening (half butter, half dripping may be used), one saltspoonful of salt, one-fourth of a pint of milk, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, sifted in with the flour, two table-spoonfuls of cardamom seed, flour roll out thin; cut into rings, and bake a delicate brown. These proportions will make a week's supply.

## Southern Batter Bread

Three cups of cornmeal, half-cup of boiled rice (cold), one pint of boiling water, one teaspoonful of lard, three eggs, one cupful of sour milk, one-half teaspoonful of soda; sift meal, salt and soda together, stir in the boiling water and beat in the lard and rice; now whip in the beaten eggs, lastly the sour milk; pour into a well-greased bread pan and bake about thirty minutes in a moderate oven.

## Orange Jelly

To make a clear orange jelly, soak one-half a package of gelatin in one-half cup water for an hour; strain one cup and a half of orange juice into a bowl; add one cupful of sugar, one cupful of water, the juice of lemon and the beaten white of an egg; put the mixture into a saucepan, with the sugar and gelatin and heat until the sugar and gelatin are dissolved; strain through a coarse cloth into a mold; a nice way to serve this jelly is in basket made from the orange peel.

## Ham Macaroni—Quarter of

a pound of macaroni broken into inch bits and boiled slightly in salt water till tender; drain, and place in the dish in which it is to be served. Make a gravy of one level tablespoonful of butter, the same of flour, and three-fourths of a pint of milk; when smooth add one well-beaten egg, season with half a saltspoonful of red pepper and one of mustard; lastly, add half a pint of finely chopped lean ham; mix this sauce with the macaroni and brown on the top in the oven.

## A Subsoil Counter Plow

I am by trade a manufacturer of agricultural implements, and I have invented a plow (thoroughly tested) that has, as I verily believe, important advantages over any plow heretofore invented. It pulverizes the ground thoroughly to a great depth. It can be used as a subsoil plow or for working young crops alone. It can be constructed with or without a draft and the draft is far lighter than that of any other plow that does the same work. It is simple and cheap and can be readily constructed by any person who can point on ordinary wrought plow. Recent improvements will reduce the cost of making the iron portion of this plow (not counting the cost of material, preferably steel) to about one-fourth the former cost, and the cheaper plow has important advantages. Desiring to generally introduce the above plow (no patent, nor patent right) I will furnish necessary cuts and full instruction that will enable any person to construct one, for 25 cents in stamps or silver.

Address, BRYAN TYSON, Carthage, N.C.

Mention name.

I refer to Wesley Lowdermilk, Brownsville, Randolph county, N.C. The party who made the first improved plow—from instructions that I gave him.

## THE WORLD ALMANAC AND ENCYCLOPEDIA

FOR 1902

It will answer any question you may ask.

"The Standard American Annual."

NEARLY 600 PAGES, OVER 1,500 TOPICS TREATED.

A COMPLETE statistical and political history of the United States. The results of the Presidential election accurately compiled. Every fact of value that human knowledge can require. A reference library boiled down!

25c. POSTPAID TO ANY ADDRESS.

No American who wishes to know his country can be without it.

Ready Jan. 1, 1902. THE WORLD, Pulitzer Bldg., New York.

The CAUCASIAN one year and the World Almanac, \$1.15.

# President John Smith, or the Story of a Peaceful Revolution.

"President John Smith" is the literary sensation of the year. This powerful political story is destined to mark an epoch in the social and political history of the United States, and to play an important part in shaping thought and in moulding future political action. It should and will be read by every American citizen who is interested in the great social and political problems now pressing for a solution.

The author, Frederick U. Adams, is one of the most famous newspaper writers in the United States. Mr. Adams wrote "President John Smith" three years ago. He did not believe that period ripe for its publication, and has patiently waited for the development of events. The prophetic chapters of "President John Smith" is now read as a history. Every important forecast has been more than realized. This book is a history of the events which led to the election of John Smith—a plain American citizen—to the presidency of the United States. It is a story of peaceful revolution; a tale of the triumph of the majority after a series of reverses. It is a plea for the majority rule, and a scathing denunciation of the theory held by Dr. Lyman Abbott and other anarchists, that "government does not rest on the consent of the governed. It is American in every paragraph and in every line. It breathes the patriotism of the constitution and as broad as the liberty itself. It is a story of the mortal Declaration of Independence.

In mechanical form the book is something of a novelty. The price of 25 cents for a new novel in paper covers, and a size of cover, is a very small one. It is a story of peaceful revolution; a tale of the triumph of the majority after a series of reverses. It is a plea for the majority rule, and a scathing denunciation of the theory held by Dr. Lyman Abbott and other anarchists, that "government does not rest on the consent of the governed. It is American in every paragraph and in every line. It breathes the patriotism of the constitution and as broad as the liberty itself. It is a story of the mortal Declaration of Independence.

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